Table 2. Number, incidence rate[1], median days away from work[2] and relative standard errors[3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work[4] to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders[5] in selected ownerships for Vermont, 2006

Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
private industry	All selected parts	1,720	81.8	7	5.9
private industry	2 Trunk	1,410	67.2	7	6.0
private industry	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	200	9.7	13	9.2
private industry	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	1,170	55.7	6	6.2
private industry	231 Lumbar region	1,160	55.2	6	6.2
private industry	24 Abdomen	20	1.0	29	23.8
private industry	3 Upper extremities	190	8.8	14	9.5
private industry	31 Arm(s)	60	2.7	7	15.2
private industry	312 Elbow(s)	20	1.0	8	23.8
private industry	313 Forearm(s)	30	1.4	8	20.3
private industry	32 Wrist(s)	110	5.1	30	11.6
private industry	4 Lower extremities	100	4.6	6	12.1
private industry	41 Leg(s)	80	4.0	9	12.9
private industry	412 Knee(s)	80	3.6	10	13.4
private industry	8 Multiple Body Parts	20	0.7	7	27.8
state government	All selected parts	80	93.1	10	16.7
state government	2 Trunk	50	54.5	10	19.5
state government	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	30	36.8	7	22.4
state government	231 Lumbar region	30	32.7	7	23.4
local government	All selected parts	170	92.4	9	18.2
local government	2 Trunk	140	78.0	17	18.9
local government	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	40	20.8	5	28.7
local government	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	90	46.4	5	21.7
local government	231 Lumbar region	90	46.4	5	21.7
local government	3 Upper extremities	20	10.0	2	38.7

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

    N   = number of injuries and illnesses,
    EH   = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
    20,000,000   = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

[3]   Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

[4] Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[5] Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

   NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

   SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2007